

# THE RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 26, 1816.

VOL. 4.

## RIGES. Religious Miscellany.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES,  
PUBLISHED LAST WEEK FOR WANT OF ROOM.

FROM INDIA.

Information has been recently received in  
from Messrs. Schurri and Rhemins  
missionaries, who were sent to India in the  
1814 by the Church Missionary Society.  
missionaries resided one year at Tranquebar,  
the seat of the Danish mission, but are  
removed to Madras, the capital of the  
islands of Hindooostan, where they are very  
well situated. They have established two  
schools for the instruction of the natives  
on the 6th of July last 130 scholars.  
They had been opened but about 2 months.  
prospects of the Syrian churches, which  
they visited when he was in India, are  
most encouraging kind. A Major Munro  
received the design of establishing a College  
for the instruction of the Syrian priests  
and men. It is to be placed under the  
supervision of one of the most pious and  
able ministers of the Syrian church. The Officers  
of the Association for the first year, are as follows:

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Winthrop, 1st Directress.  
Mrs. Margaret C. Welch, 2d Directress.  
Miss Hannah Adams, Cor. Secretary.  
Miss Augusta T. Winthrop, Rec. Secretary.  
Mrs. Sarah Dwan, Treasurer.

### Portland Foreign Mission Society.

At a meeting of this Society on the 30th ult.  
the Rev. Mr. PAYSON delivered a Sermon from  
Proverbs xxiv. 11, 12; after which \$105 were  
contributed to the object of the Society.

### HUMANE INSTITUTIONS In the City of New York.

The following is the census for 1816,  
of Humane and Criminal Institutions in  
the city of New York, collected by the  
attending Minister, John Staniford, A. M.  
May 1, 1816.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.			
Boys	51   Girls	42   93	
<i>CITY ALMS-HOUSE.</i>			
Including 169 Children out at nurse.			
White men	249	Black men	21
White women	287	Black women	46
White boys	227	Black boys	13
White girls	192	Black girls	7
	1043		
<i>CITY HOSPITAL.</i>			
Patients	224   Maniacs	77   301	
<i>DEBTORS PRISON.</i>			
In confinement, including the Liberties		95	
<i>BRIDEWELL.</i>			
White men	105	Black men	60
White women	20	Black women	30
	215		
<i>STATE PRISON.</i>			
White men	481	Black men	98
White women	19	Black women	56
	634		
Total	2401		

The Massachusetts State Prison contains at present 289 convicts.

### FROM CANADA.

The following Letter from the Rev. THADDEUS OSOON, has been recently received by a Clergyman in the vicinity of Boston:

"Montreal, May 30, 1816.

"REV. SIR,

"In consequence of the late unhappy war which was declared by the United States against Great-Britain, I was deprived of all prospects of doing good in the business and on the plan in which I had been attempting to disseminate knowledge. And having been introduced to the Governor of Canada, and to the Hon. and Rev. Charles Stewart, who with some other respectable characters kindly offered to patronize my humble attempt, to diffuse knowledge and extend the means of instruction to all classes of the destitute in Canada. Having obtained suitable letters of introduction to gentlemen in England and Scotland, and having the Governor's permission to go in a transport ship free of expense, I cheerfully embraced the opportunity, and accordingly embarked on the 12th of Nov. 1812, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 1st of January, 1813.

"I called upon the Christian friends to whom I had letters of introduction; and by their assistance I was enabled to procure a Board of Trustees to be organized in London, under whose patronage I travelled through England, Scotland and Ireland. While on this tour, I was enabled to form a number of Sub-Committees, or auxiliary branches to the one in London; who promised to exert themselves to do what they could towards establishing Schools and diffusing knowledge throughout Canada. I then returned to London, and paid over to the Trustees the money which I had collected for Schools in Canada, amounting to upwards of seventeen hundred pounds, besides one hundred and eighty pounds towards a house of industry. A part of which was placed as a fund in the Bank of England, and with the remainder the Trustees employed a School Master to accompany me to Canada. By the kindness of Lord Bathurst the School-Master and myself had our passage and rations ordered on board of a transport vessel to Quebec, where we arrived in Sept. 1814.

"The Board of Trustees in London had nominated, and ordered me respectfully to invite the two Bishops and a number of the respectable Clergymen of different denominations to organize them-

—

selves into a Committee to carry the designs of the London Committee into effect; but for reasons known to themselves, the two Bishops refused to act.

"But having been previously instructed by the London Committee, in case those gentlemen invited should refuse, others should be invited, I accordingly acted in reliance with their wishes. The consequence of which has been a respectable Committee now organized, denominated the *Canada School Committee for Promoting the Education of the Poor in Canada*.

"Mr. Johnston, a young man sent out by the London Committee, has been teaching a School in Quebec, on what is called the British system of Education, for more than 18 months. The number of Scholars has been various, according to the different seasons of the year and other circumstances, from 100 to 250; and about half of them have been children of Catholic Parents. Soon after the Committee at Quebec was organized, an Instructor of the French language, who was brought up in the Catholic Seminary at Quebec, was appointed. And to shew their approbation of this new method of instruction, the citizens of Quebec have voluntarily contributed, and some of them repeatedly contributed towards supporting the School. Upwards of 300 pounds have been subscribed, and most of it paid, towards supporting this School, by benevolent individuals in Quebec only.

"Our exertions have had a good effect upon those who have not united with us; for they have exerted themselves to establish schools of their own; so that in Quebec we may have five Free Schools, at which probably between 4 and 500 children are taught the rudiments of the French and English languages.

"I am now travelling under the patronage of the Canada Committee, with a view of establishing this new system of Education throughout the country.

"With due respect, I am, &c.

"T. OSGOOD."

### New-England Tract Society.

The following is the Appendix to the Report of this Society.

In the foregoing Report, the Committee of the New England Tract Society suggested the importance of enlarging the funds of the Society, with a view to the charitable distribution of Tracts in different parts of the United States. They wish this subject to be well considered by Auxiliary Tract Societies, and opulent Christians, various and very urgent applications have been made by missionaries and others, for a gratuitous supply of Tracts for the southern, western and north-western parts of our country. The Committee are very desirous of transmitting Tracts to a large amount, to the care of respectable and pious men in those parts, who shall distribute them according to their discretion. Thousands, and hundreds of thousands of these silent preachers might be sent, at a small expense, to the poor and destitute, with the best prospect of promoting their good. The Christian public are earnestly requested to take into serious consideration the magnitude of this object. Should any benevolent persons or Tract Societies wish to furnish the means of sending Tracts to distant places, as New Orleans, Natchez, Ohio, the more destitute parts of Georgia, Tennessee, &c. it will be at their option either to designate the particular object of their charity, or to refer the application of it to the Executive Committee.

For the sake of this object, it seems proper that the plan of Auxiliary Tract Societies, which has heretofore been suggested, should receive some alterations and enlargements. As the result of experience, and in conformity to the principles on which Auxiliary Tract Societies in Great Britain are formed, the following hints on the constitution and objects of Auxiliary Tract Societies, are offered to the consideration of the friends of this establishment.

### RESOLUTIONS

Recommended for adoption by Auxiliary Tract Societies.

1. That the object of the New England Tract Society has the cordial approbation of this meeting.

2. That a Society be formed, to be called the Auxiliary Tract Society of

— for the purpose of promoting the circulation of moral and religious Tracts in this vicinity, and of aiding the New England Tract Society in the extensive distribution of Tracts through the most destitute parts of the United States, and of the continent of America.

3. That one third [or one fourth] of

the funds of this Society, be annually transmitted to the Treasurer of the New

England Tract Society, to aid the Exe-

cutive Committee in the gratuitous cir-

ulation of Tracts in destitute places.

4. That one fourth of the annual sub-

scriptions, together with the whole of the

donations, be at the disposal of the Com-

mittee of the Auxiliary Society, to pur-

chase Tracts for local distribution, and

to apply the surplus, if any, in aid of the New England Tract Society.

5. That each subscriber be entitled to receive Tracts to the amount of one half his subscription.

6. That each subscriber of — per week, or — a year, be a member.

7. That the business of this Society shall be conducted by a Committee, consisting of — members, together with the Treasurer and Secretary, who shall be annually chosen.

8. That the Society appoint a Depository of their Tracts, and a Collector.

9. That the members be requested to communicate such instances of usefulness as may have come within their knowledge; the most interesting of which shall be annually communicated to the Executive Committee of the New England Tract Society.

Particular attention, it is hoped, will be given to the 2d, 3d, and 9th articles of the plan above suggested.—This plan is proposed in compliance with the wishes of many, who have found some difficulty in forming a constitution for Auxiliary Societies. The plan is only proposed for consideration, and is subject to modification, as circumstances require. Those Societies which have already adopted a constitution, can make what additions to it they judge proper.

The Executive Committee request that particular information may be given to them, of the existence and formation of every Auxiliary Tract Society, of the number of subscribers, the amount of contributions, the manner in which they circulate their Tracts, and their views as to the more distant objects which the general Society should endeavor to promote.

### ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF THE NEW ENGLAND TRACT SOCIETY.

The New England Tract Society, in account with J. Evans, Treasurer. Dr.

May 30, 1815. To cash paid on May 27, 1816, account of paper, printing, folding and stitching Tracts, within the year preceding the annual meeting, May 27, 1816 \$2,599 63

To re-payment of original subscription

15 00

To cash for transportation

1 50

To allowance to the Treasurer, and superintendent, and other contingent expenses

222 00

To additional payment on account of printing

274 71

To balance carried to new account

15 04

3,128 78 Cr.

May 30, 1815. By cash brought forward to new account

170 39

By cash received on account of subscriptions and Tracts sold within the year preceding the annual meeting, May 27, 1816

2,958 39

3,128 78

AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

[The following Address recently published by this Institution will give our readers, the best idea of its object and its success.]

This Institution was formed at that memorable epoch when, by parliamentary enactment, the African Slave Trade ceased to be the crime and the reproach of Britain; and it was principally composed of persons who had distinguished themselves by their indefatigable exertions to procure the abolition of that abominable traffic.

"Its objects were to watch over the execution of this Act of the Legislature for the protection of the Natives of Africa—to seize every favorable opportunity for exciting an interest and feeling upon the subject in surrounding nations—and to promote by every means in its power, the diffusion of light and knowledge in regions which had hitherto been kept in darkness and ignorance by the operation of a system disgraceful to the Christian name, and derogatory to the character of civilized man. It was proposed to make the Natives acquainted with the comforts of social order, and with the useful mechanical arts—to point out the manner in which they might avail themselves of the natural products of their country by substituting an innocent for a guilty traffic—and, above all, to prepare the way for that greatest of blessings, a knowledge of the Christian Religion.

These were the great objects with which the Institution set out; but as it was evident that while the Slave Trade was extensively carried on in Africa, little progress could be made in the work of civilization, the attention of the Institution was mainly directed to the detection of the numerous attempts which were constantly making, even in this country, to evade the Abolition Act.

These at length became so open and daring, as to make it apparent that nothing short of an Act of Parliament, detaching the Slave Trade felony, could remedy the mischief; and such a Bill, having been submitted to Parliament by a Member of the Institution, was finally approved of and passed into a law.

"The labors of the Institution have been great, not only in corresponding with individuals in different parts of the world, but in standing forward as the advocates of oppressed Africans both at home and abroad; and in numerous cases the Directors have had to regret their inability to afford effectual relief.

"The situation of the Slaves and Colored Population in our West Indian Islands has been a subject of constant and increasing solicitude with the Institution; and it has been thought proper to appropriate part of its funds to the encouragement of publications, calculated to prove to the planter that his own permanent interests are identified with the good treatment and comfort of his slaves. The Institution has anxiously watched for a favorable opportunity of suggesting measures which should tend to ameliorate the condition and raise the moral character of these despised and oppressed fellow men; and it is determined to persevere, until the general feeling of the public shall gradually overcome those deep-rooted prejudices and mistaken views which have been so long opposed to the happiness and rights of the enslaved Africans and People of Color in those colonies.

"When the allied powers were making arrangements for a general peace, the African Institution most earnestly pressed the cause of suffering humanity upon the attention of the illustrious personages concerned—and at this critical moment they also called upon their fellow-subjects to express their sentiments upon the traffic in the persons of men. This call was answered by nearly 900 petitions to each House of Parliament, with signatures little short of a million; and the Institution has now the heartfelt gratification to remark, that, with the exception of Spain and Portugal, the Slave Trade is condemned and prohibited by all civilized nations. The funds of the Institution, as will appear by their printed Reports, have always been very limited; and the exertions imperatively required, during the last two years in particular, have almost entirely exhausted them. It is obvious that, in proportion as the abolition of the Slave Trade becomes more general and perfect, the other grand objects of the Institution may be prosecuted with greater probability of success; while at the same time it is equally clear, that the best concerted measures for promoting civilization in Africa must be attended with very considerable expense.

"The importance of supporting an Institution, whose object is constantly to watch over the attempts that will still be made to perpetuate the worst species of robbery, and which serves at the same time as a point of communication for the friends of the Africans in all parts of the world, the Directors trust is sufficiently apparent: they also hope, that what has already been done towards the entire abolition of the Slave Trade, may serve as a pledge for the zealous prosecution of what yet remains: they persuade themselves that a British Public will not suffer the work to be retarded for want of adequate funds, and that it is only necessary to make known their situation to the numerous friends of the cause, in order to obtain an immediate and ample supply. Individuals will doubtless be found in every district, who will cheerfully engage to solicit subscriptions, and remit them to the Treasurer. Such persons are requested to transmit their names to the Secretary, in order to form a list of Correspondents, who may be supplied with the printed Reports for distribution where wanted.

"By such a system of co-operation, some compensation may at length be made to Africa, for the enormous wrongs she has sustained from the Slave Trade, through a course of ages; and it is confidently hoped that the African Institution will be enabled to proceed with vigor in the prosecution of those great objects detailed in their First Report—objects intimately connected with the happiness of millions, but which cannot be obtained without considerable pecuniary assistance." By order,

"THOMAS HARRISON, Sec'y."  
22d Jan. 1816.

### HOLY LEAGUE.

[The following are the observations of the Christian Observer on this interesting document, in the number for February last.]

The very form of this treaty is new. It is signed by the sovereigns themselves, without the intervention of their ministers. But it is chiefly remarkable for the sentiments which it breathes and the principles which it recognises. Fears have been expressed in parliament respecting the real object of this novel species of engagement; and it has been insinuated that some new crusade against the Turks, or some general persecution of dissentists

ven and Earth, and a declaration of their cordial purpose to be henceforward governed by those laws which he has given them. For our own parts we hail such an event with lively satisfaction, and cannot but regret that the nature of our constitution does not permit the prince regent of Great Britain to be a party to such a compact. It is in his power, nevertheless, to adhere to it in heart, though not in form; and we pray that, for his own sake, and that of the world at large, he may do so.

#### Massachusetts Bible Society.

The following is an Extract from the recent Report of this Society.

"The institution of Bible Societies forms an era in the history of the church. It is the chief glory of our age; and it sheds a purer and more enduring splendor on the nation in which it originated, than all her victories. We rejoice in being able to report to you the continued and increasing efforts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to which the honor belongs of leading the way in this career of godlike philanthropy. It is not the least of the merits of that institution, that, by awakening inquiry, it has discovered the great and almost incredible want of Bibles in the Christian world. Who among us had imagined, that, in extensive districts of Europe, scarcely a copy of the Scriptures could be found, and that to some who bore the name of Christians, the meaning of the word Bible was unknown? The dis-honor which these facts have thrown on Christians, has been, in some measure, effaced by the zeal which has every where been kindled to scatter this darkness, and to supply the destitute of all nations with the word of God. This spirit is not confined to the country in which it first broke forth. The flame has spread over Europe. Never before was so generous an impulse communicated to so many hearts. Never since the first promulgation of Christianity has so sublime a spectacle been exhibited as that which we now witness, of Christians, in both hemispheres, separated by language, climate, manners, and oceans, forgetting their distinctions and conspiring as brethren in the work of illuminating the world. Perhaps human history affords no example of such extensive co-operation for the good of mankind."

"From such institutions, founded by the most illustrious men, patronized by sovereigns, endowed by opulence and inspired and sanctified by ardent love of God and mankind, are we not authorized to hope a melioration of the moral and religious condition of society? May we not anticipate a more extensive and glorious manifestation of the power of Christianity on the hearts of men? May we not especially hope, that Christian nations, being thus united under the peaceable standard of the cross, and laboring and triumphing together in the cause of their common Lord, will drink more largely into his spirit, will exchange their animosities for love, and will shrink with horror from the thought of devoting each other to slaughter and desolation."

"In contributing to the great object which is interesting so many hearts, it is hoped that we of this Society shall not be unfaithful. Belonging as we do to a growing and prosperous community, it will be no light reproach if we withhold our support from a work, which will associate us with the best men who have lived before us, and with the purest and most illustrious characters of the present age."

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

#### PROPHECIES ACCOMPLISHING.

We have endeavored to select from such articles as we have been furnished with, by the recent arrival at New York, such as seem more immediately interesting to the mass of our readers. There is a strong probability that all the Christian powers will unite for the extirpation of the Barbary marauders. It is extremely astonishing to observe by what invisible chain the attention of the civilized world is now turned towards Palestine. Travellers who have explored those regions, are rousing public curiosity by the venerable monuments which have survived the rapacity of the Turks, and still attest the truths of divine revelation.

Jacob's well, the very well, beside which our Saviour sat and conversed with the woman of Samaria, is still standing. The customs to which she refers in the course of that conversation, the ancient hatred between the Jews and Samaritans still exist, and Clark remarks, that a volume might be written to prove that the customs expressly mentioned, or referred to in the chapter of the Evangelist, still exist. In short, when we take the facts disclosed by travellers, and the sensibility displayed by all literary men to learn something more of Palestine; when we compare them with the disposition manifested by mighty Kings and Potentates, to recover that consecrated spot from the hands of infidels—when we consider what is denominated the holy league, in which the divinity of our Saviour is recognised, we can but believe that the exclusion of the Turks from Palestine, and consequently the return of the Jews to Jerusalem, is an event near at hand.

Even the marauding powers of Bar-

bary are, although unconsciously, doing all in their power to accelerate this event. They render by their piracies on the commerce of civilized nations, measures of this kind necessary on the principle of self-defence. Thus, amidst all the revolutions of kingdoms, states and empires, where mighty monarchs, from motives of revenge, avarice or ambition, are disturbing the repose of the world, they are but instruments in an Almighty hand, for the accomplishment of his own purposes. Although they may laugh and scoff at the volume of divine prophecy, they are laboring for its accomplishment; so true is the passage that "the wrath of man shall work his praise and the remainder of that wrath he will restrain." In the accomplishment of this great work, our government have already borne a part. Commodore Decatur was sent to demand, and he obtained redress of the Barbary Powers, for the capture of our countrymen. The terms of this treaty were so favorable, that it excited European envy. It was more advantageous than any which had ever been obtained before, and it was not to be expected that the great navies of Europe, in a time of profound peace, would not be employed to obtain at least as honorable terms, for the powers of Christendom. It was a tacit reproach upon them, and it stimulated their jealousy to exercise. The sincere believer has therefore reason to rejoice—he can behold, in all the troubles and turmoils which oppress the world, the distinct traces of the Almighty hand—he can behold and adore.

[There is one sentiment in the remarks which we have quoted above, to which we cannot subscribe. In speaking of the holy league it is intimated that one object of the alliance may be the exclusion of the Turks from Palestine. The Treaty itself utterly disclaims every such project. Its avowed object is to cultivate Peace with all mankind, and we will not believe that the solemn professions by which this determination is announced to the world, are to be merely the prelude to renewed hostility.]

#### Foreign Articles.

##### LATEST FROM ALGIERS.

The United States Corvette John Adams, Captain Trenchard, from Algiers, with Mr. Murray, bearer of despatches for government, arrived at New York last Wednesday.

The John Adams sailed from Algiers on the 17th of April, in company with the United States squadron under the command of Com. Shaw, the whole of which were bound on a cruise, except the sloop of war Ontario, which sailed for Marseilles.

We are informed that a serious misunderstanding had arisen, between the Dey of Algiers and the Americans, from what particular causes we have not been able to learn; but understand that the delay of the restoration of the brig of war, driven ashore by Com. Decatur, and seized by the Spaniards, was one of the causes; and that the Dey was about to send out his fleet to cruise against the Americans, in violation of the late treaty of peace.

Com. Shaw, apprised of the hostile intentions of the Dey, proceeded with the whole American squadron in the Mediterranean to the port of Algiers; and being well provided with fire ships, &c. threatened immediate destruction to his majesty's fleet, as well as his capital. Mr. Shaler, the American consul, had previously repaired on board our fleet. This sudden and unexpected appearance of the squadron caused great confusion and fear; the Dey, with his household fled to one of the forts, and when the work of destruction was about to commence, he sent out a flag of truce to Com. Shaw, with assurances that he would adhere to the late treaty, and invited Mr. Shaler to return and resume his functions, which was agreed to for the present.

The American Consul at Gibraltar has given public notice that American vessels might again pass up and down the Mediterranean without danger of molestation by the Algerines.

##### INUNDATION IN PRUSSIA.

KONIGSBERG, April 11. According to the last accounts from Marienberg, 53 villages in the great Werder, with 9930 inhabitants, and in the districts of Tiegenhoff, 49 villages with 19,902 inhabitants, were under water. To these are to be added the Elbing villages, 17 in number, with 4000 people.

##### LONDON, May 10.

Daring Robbery on the River Thames. Last night between the hours of nine and ten, one of the hoyes belonging to the East India Company was proceeding down the River with upwards of 20 chests of dollars, in order to be put on board the *Lady Campbell* outward bound Indian ship laying at Gravesend: when in Woolwich Reach they were boarded by seven men in a large cutter, who overpowered the men on board the hoy, and confined them under the hatchways; they immediately hove seven chests of dollars into their boat and rowed off. We have not heard that any of them have yet been taken. The whole City Officers went down the River this morning in

search, and a number of other Officers from the different Offices are in pursuit of the pirates.

The British Government has ordered a Grand Naval monument to be erected in honor of the victory of Trafalgar, as the climax of their naval glory, as well as a Grand Military Monument in honor of the victory of Waterloo, as the consummation of the fame of their army.

##### BRITISH MINISTRY.

On the 4th of April, 1816, the British Ministry consisted of the following personages:

##### In the Cabinet,

Earl of Liverpool, first lord of the treasury;

Lord Eldon, lord chancellor;

Earl of Westmoreland, keeper of the privy seal;

Earl of Harrowby, president of the cabinet council;

Viscount Sidmouth, secretary of state for the home department;

Viscount Cartlereagh, secretary of state for the foreign department;

Earl of Bathurst, secretary of the war department;

The right hon. Nicholas Vansittart, chancellor of the exchequer;

Viscount Melville, first lord of the admiralty;

Earl of Musgrave, master gen. of ordnance;

Earl of Buckingham, president of the board of control;

The right hon. Chas. Bathurst, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster;

The right hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, master of the mint.

##### Ministers who do not sit in the Cabinet.

Earl of Cholmondeley, lord steward;

Marquis of Hertford, lord chamberlain;

Duke of Montrose, master of the horse;

The right hon. Geo. Rose, treasurer of the navy;

Viscount Palmerston, secretary of war;

The right hon. Chas. Long and Fred.

Robinson, paymaster of the forces;

Earl of Clancarty, president of the board of trade;

The right hon. Fred. John Robinson, vice president of the board of trade;

Sir Wm. Garrow, attorney general;

Sir Sam. Shepherd, solicitor general;

Earls of Chichester and Clancarty, post-masters general;

Sir Hildebrand Oakes, lieut. gen. of the ordnance.

##### For the administration of the affairs of Ireland.

Earl of Whitworth, lord lieutenant;

The right hon. gen. sir Geo. Hewett, commander of the forces;

Lord Manners, lord chancellor;

The right hon. Rob. Peel, secretary of state;

The right hon. Wm. V. Fitzgerald, chancellor of the exchequer;

The right hon. Wm. Saurin, attorney general;

Chas. K. Bushe, esq. solicitor general.

#### Domestic Articles.

##### RALEIGH, (N. C.) June 14.

A distressing fire has just laid in ruins nearly a square and an half of this town, comprising about 5 buildings. The uninsured damage is estimated at 100,000 dollars—of which between 30 and 40,000 belonged to the United States and consisted of arms, clothing, &c. The calamity is supposed to have been by an incendiary act. The want of water, engines and management, was felt on this occasion.

##### DISMAL SWAMP.

An extensive canal has been lately opened through this extensive marsh. One individual, living in a small town of North Carolina, has transmitted through this canal, since 8th December last, 41 m. pipe, 193 do. hhd. and 230 do. bbl. staves, 478 do. shingles, 2252 bbls. corn, 10,000 lbs. bacon, 370 bbls. tar, 374 do. pitch, and 69 casks flax-seed.—*Ib.*

##### INTERMENTS

In the city and precincts of Baltimore, for the last week, ending Monday morning, June 10, 1816.

Consumption 6 Mortification 1

Casualty 1 Unknown 2

Bilious 2

St. Anthony's fire 1 Total 15

Sudden death 1 Adults 10

Croup 1 Children 5

##### DEATHS

In Charleston, S. C. from the 26th of May to the 2d of June, 1816.

Infantile diseases 5 Old age 2

Accident 1 Small Pox 1

Apoplexy 1 Worms 1

Consumption 6

Dropsy 1 Total 17

Fever typhus 1

Of the above, 2 were whites, and 15

blacks and colored, one 70 years old, a

native of England, and had been forty

years a resident; another 70, 4 between

50 and 45; 3 between 34 and 30; 2 be-

tween 26 and 20; one 10; and 5 under

three years of age.

##### REMARKABLE STRAWBERRY.

A Strawberry raised this season in the garden of Mr. I. Wooston of Wilmington, Delaware, measured three inches and three quarters in circumference and weighed 161 grains.

##### FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

As all hopes of stopping the crevasses were at an end, the Mayor ordered the city surveyor to ascertain the practicability of letting off the waters into Lake Ponchartrain. The surveyor has ascertained that by digging ditches through the Highland between the river and the lake, that the great mass of water which now overflows the city and surrounding country may be drawn off. The city Council have in consequence of this information authorized the Mayor to hire as many slaves as he can procure, and immediately to commence digging the ditches. The city of New Orleans will pay all the expense.

##### ATROCIOUS FRAUD.

The Savannah Republican of the 8th instant states, that an account of sales of Cotton at Liverpool had just been received by a respectable Mercantile house in Savannah, by which it appears, that in 66 bales, there was found no less than 3108 pounds of stones and dirty damaged cotton. On noticing this atrocious villainy, the editors indignantly exclaim—"Again we have to blush for the character of Georgia! What shameful imposition! The wretch who could be guilty of it deserves the gibbet or the gallows!"

The same paper states, that "Solomon Howard, who in February last was held to bail for his appearance at the Superior Court, now in session, for selling a parcel of Cotton which contained cotton seed in the heart of the bales, was tried yesterday, and found guilty of the fraud."

##### STEAM BOAT.

The following are further particulars which occurred by the bursting of the boiler on board the Steam Boat at Maitta mentioned in our last.

The whole town was alarmed by the explosion; every physician, with a number of the citizens, went immediately to their relief. On going on board, a melancholy and really horrible scene presented itself to view—six or eight were nearly skinned from head to foot, and others slightly scalded, making in the whole seventeen. In stripping off their clothes, the skin peeled off with them to a considerable depth; added to this melancholy sight, the ear of the pitying spectator was pierced by the screams and groans of the agonized sufferers, rendering the scene horrible beyond description.

##### SHIP BUILDING.

At Brown's and Eckford's Ship Yard, near New York, there are now building

A steam saw-mill, on highly improved and perfectly novel construction.

The hull of a ship intended for a packet to England to sail with the regularity of a stage.

The frame of a steam-boat for plying to Sandy Hook.

A new and large steam-boat for Albany, taking in her engine.

A new and very large and powerful steam-boat, (of 146 feet keel, the largest ever built, I presume,) for Albany, calculated to perform the route by the light of a single day. And, last and not least

The model of a man of war (some 20 or 30 feet long) carrying 108 guns, in imitation of the one at Sackett's Harbor; building by the shipwright's society to exhibit through the streets on the fourth of July next.

##### FRENCH LEGATION.

His Excellency M. Hyde De Neuville, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the United States, has arrived at New York in the frigate Eurydice. Accompanying him are the following Consuls:

M. Petry, Consul for New Orleans.

session shall be received after Wednesday thereof.

#### U. S. DIRECT TAX.

Report of the Committee recommending that the subject of assuming Direct Tax be indefinitely postponed. Yeas 53, Nays 70.

Davis of Boston moved that the motion be reconsidered. This motion was carried, before the question was adjourned.

*Thursday, June 20.* Discussion of the motion to re-consider the vote on the subject of assuming Direct Tax was resumed. The debate lasted nearly four hours.

Mrs. Davis, Gorham, Whitwell, Sturgis, and Rantoul, of New-York, advocated the reconsideration which was opposed by Messrs. Bacon, Bridge; Bangs, of Worcester; of Charlestown, Sabin, of Hampton, Dearborn, of Hallowell.

Having voted there were 73 for reconsidering and 70 against it. So the motion was reconsidered, and the subject of assuming the Direct Tax is indefinitely postponed.

Secretary of State then came in to announce that it was the pleasure of the Excellency that the two Houses adjourned to the second Wednesday in September next.

Following are the titles of the bills introduced during the session.

#### GENERAL ACTS.

In addition to the act for regulating, and training, the Military Society, exempt from fire arms, and the canvas.

Extending the powers of the Judicial Court in certain cases, to repeal an act and part of Bank Bills of a certain description, to enforce the rendition of an fees of office.

To cede to the United States the jurisdiction of the rocks and flats in Merrimack river;—iction of so much of the Island Manan, near Naraguagua as may be necessary whereon to light-house.—The jurisdiction of light-houses on Race Point, Island, and Point Gammon;—authorizing the United States to a certain tract of land in Waukegan, till 5 o'clock.

Concerning the Separation of Maine from Massachusetts, and forming the same into an independent State.

To change the names of certain Local Acts.

To empower the town of Boston to form a Board of Health, and to regulate the storage, safe-transportation of gunpowder.

Act to establish a reward for the apprehension of the Selectmen, or the subject of any criminal act to the "act to establish Roxbury Mill corporation."

Act respecting the Probate Courts.

Act to establish a new institution in the District of Columbia.

Act to the "act for dividing Hancock, and establishing a new county of Penobscot."

Establish the times and place of the Circuit Court of C. P. and Penobscot.

During the time allowed the Bedford Bank, and the Bank, to close their accounts.

Extend the term for paying instalments into the Lynn Bank.

Act to the "act to incorporate Kennebunk Bank."

Act to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Matthews, in Boston (additional) to the Incorporation act.—Acts to incorporate of Dexter and North.

Additional to the act to incorporate the Linen and Duck manufacturers, to incorporate the Cummington Manufactory.—To do. on Woollen Manufactory.

Worthington factory company, the Atherton manufactory.—To do. the first Baptist Church.—To do. in York.—Insurance Co.—To do. of Liverpool Wharf, in Matthias Weeks and a bridge over Sebas-

Clinton.—To do. the first Congregational par-

To do. Win. Bartlett the name of the Merrimack Boating Co. in-—To do. the Trustees of the fund.

Commonwealth of the United States. The fund.

Assuming the debts of the Commonwealth of the United States. The fund.

Assuming the debts of the Commonwealth of the United States. The fund.

Assuming the debts of the Commonwealth of the United States. The fund.

Assuming the debts of the Commonwealth of the United States. The fund.

## THE RECORDER.

BOSTON.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1816.

#### FROM SOUTH-AMERICA.

We stated in our last that Bolivar, the commander of the Patriot forces, destined to expel the Royalists under Morillo from Venezuela and New-Grenada, had sailed from Hayti at the head of 3300 troops. We have since seen Bolivar's address to the people of Venezuela, in which he says that it is his intention to re-establish the Republic. He threatens, that if he meets with any resistance from the Spaniards they shall be exterminated. The last reports respecting Morillo were, that he had penetrated from Cartagena into the interior of New-Grenada, and had taken Santa-Fee, the capital of the whole country. It is impossible to form a correct judgment from any information which has reached this country, of the relative strength of the contending parties. The war is carried on with a most bloody and savage spirit.

Since writing the above, we have seen an account which states, that Bolivar landed on the coast of Cumana (in Terra Firma) on the 4th of May, without opposition; that numerous parties of Patriots, spread through the interior of Venezuela, offered him every assistance in their power. It was said that Morillo's army was in a most distressed situation near Cartagena. A fever raged among his troops, and numbers died daily. It was rumoured also that the patriots had defeated his army.

#### FROM BUENOS AIRES.

The civil war in Buenos Ayres terminated on the 11th of April, by an amicable settlement between the contending parties. An expedition consisting of Portuguese and Spaniards arrived before Buenos Ayres, about the middle of April, with the intention of attacking the place, and rescuing it from the Patriots.

#### FROM MEXICO.

The Republican General, Morelos, was made prisoner by the Royalists, and condemned and executed, on the 22d of December last. This event has excited the utmost indignation of the Patriots. The Republican Government has issued a Proclamation and addressed a Circular to all the provinces, in which they solemnly swear to revenge the death of their illustrious defender, and that they will always hold the Viceroy and 60,000 Spaniards responsible for his blood.

The Royal troops (5000 in number) have succeeded in taking possession of Puenta del Roy, after two repulses. Their success was finally owing to the treachery of one of the Officers of the Patriot army. The troops, however, remained faithful, and effected a retreat, with the loss merely of the heavy artillery.

Many instances are given of the recent successes of the Patriots. In one case, a convoy was intercepted, and 200 dragoons put to the sword. In another, a whole province was overrun by the Patriot forces, and, after subduing all opposition, the prisons were thrown open and the captives set at liberty. Colonel Gomez cut in pieces 1500 men, assembled around Puebla, after having defeated a division of 1000, and has since taken Tepic, a place of great importance, by surprise; not one of the garrison escaped, from the commander to the private.

The town of Apán has been taken by Marshal Osorko, and 1000 Royalists who opposed him have been compelled to retreat. A body of Patriots near Monte-Allo cut to pieces a division of 700 Royalists. One thousand Royalists have been put to the sword at Disteca, in the province of Oaxaca.

These details come by the way of New-Orleans. They are evidently furnished by a man who is warmly interested in favor of the Patriots. At the date of his letter, the provinces were occupied in the election of Deputies, to form a Congress, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution. This measure, it was supposed, would heal all divisions among the Patriots, and insure the confidence of the people.

**English Treaty with Tunis.**

Lord Exmouth has concluded a Treaty with the Bey of Tunis, of which the following is the substance:

"IN consideration of the deep interest manifested by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England for the termination of Christian Slavery, His Highness the Bey of Tunis, in token of his sincere desire to maintain inviolable his friendly relations with Great-Britain, and in manifestation of his amicable disposition, and high respect towards the Powers of Europe, (with all whom he is desirous of establishing Peace) declares that in the event of a future war with any European Power, (which God forbid) that none of the prisoners made on either side shall be consigned to slavery, but treated with all humanity as prisoners of war, until regularly exchanged according to European practice in like cases, and that at the termination of hostilities they shall be restored to their respective countries without ransom."

From this Treaty, it seems that Lord Exmouth has followed the example of Decatur; and a second decided step has been taken towards the abolition of white slavery. There is reason to believe, from the benevolent spirit which

at present pervades the counsels of European powers, that this business will be followed up, till all the Barbary Powers shall be compelled to conform to the humane usages of civilized nations. Thus fall, one after the other, the Slave Trade, the Inquisition, White Slavery, and all the bloody institutions of barbarous times, while the mild spirit of Christianity is spreading itself over the whole earth.—What period of the world ever furnished so many triumphs to the Christian and the Philanthropist!

#### THE INQUISITION.

The last intelligence from Rome is, that the Pope was endeavoring to effect a reform in the Inquisition. He has ordered that the proceedings in Ecclesiastical Tribunals shall be regulated by the same principles as those which govern in civil and criminal cases. The doings of all Ecclesiastical Courts are to be public. All persons, of whatever theological communion, are to be admitted as witnesses, if called in exculpation of the accused. In the Briefs containing these orders, the Pope says, "The way to render religion powerful, is to shew that she is divine, and that she brings to mankind only consolation and benefits. "Love each other, ought to be the law of the universe."

We regard the above intelligence as proving that the Inquisition is virtually abolished—and when taken in connection with the fact that the Bible is allowed freely to circulate among the poor in many Catholic countries, is evidence of an important change in some of the fundamental principles of Popery. These events, together with the Holy League, the abolition of the Slave Trade, the universal establishment of Bible Societies, and the whole train of efforts which are making to ameliorate the condition of the human race, are strongly marked features of the age in which we live. They afford every encouragement to the benevolent to persevere till all the institutions of cruelty are abolished.

#### Religious Intelligence.

##### FROM LOUISIANA.

Mr. Davis, a clergyman employed by the Louisiana Bible Society to travel through that country and distribute Bibles and receive donations, writes, that the Catholic Priests now permit their people to read the Scriptures;—that the people receive the Bible with gratitude; that he meets with encouragement from the Spanish settlers; that he distributes hundreds of Bibles in a day; and that he has received 140 dollars in a day, by way of donation to the Society. They listen with much attention to his preaching, though not more than half can understand. Mr. Davis says that he was never treated more kindly, and that Missionaries and Ministers, if they should be sent there, would be gladly received. It is a beautiful and plentiful country.

##### FROM KENTUCKY.

An Association is forming in Washington, Kentucky, for assisting in the education of young men for the Gospel Ministry. The joint subscriptions of the six gentlemen who first signed the Constitution amount to two hundred and fifty dollars. The object of the Association as stated in the Constitution is to lay the foundation of Schools and a University for the moral and religious as well as literary instruction of children, and especially to provide for the education of ministers of the Gospel. The Constitution provides that in case other Associations having similar objects should be formed, Delegates should be appointed to meet and confer with the Delegates of other Societies, and "adopt such measures as they shall think fit for the erection and regulation of such seminaries on the western waters as the funds subscribed shall be competent to support." We perceive that a Notice is published in a Chillicothe paper, requesting a meeting of citizens in that place for the formation of a similar Association.

##### FROM COLUMBIA.

The first Annual Report of the Bible Society of the District of Columbia, has been recently published. The Society since its commencement has purchased 1500 Bibles and 200 Testaments, besides remitting to the Bible Society in New-York, 200 dollars, to assist in printing the Scriptures in the French language.

##### FROM PROVIDENCE.

A letter from a gentleman in Providence to his friend in Philadelphia, states, that the revival still progresses in that town and the vicinity. A few weeks since, 60 were added to the Church. The awakening is not confined to any particular denomination of Christians. In the neighboring village of Pawtucket, 93 persons have been admitted to the Church, during the revival which commenced eighteen months since, and is still going on. In Attleborough, Wrentham, Wellington, and Dighton, there have been great revivals; and in the two towns last mentioned, nearly every individual has become hopefully pious. Among the circumstances worthy of particular notice, are the striking benefits which have resulted from the distribution of Tracts. A whole family were hopefully converted by the perusal of the Tract entitled, "The Sinner's Prayer." This same Tract was delivered to a teamster, who was abusing his oxen and swearing most blasphemously, and there is reason to believe that the perusal of it was blessed as the means of his salvation. Another Tract also (the name of which is not mentioned) was instrumental in converting another sinner.

##### BIRTH-PLACE OF WASHINGTON.

A few weeks since Mr. Custis of Arlington, and a party of gentlemen from Maryland visited Pope's Creek in the County of Westmoreland, memorable as the birth place of Washington. The old Mansion House in which he first saw the light is in ruins. On these ruins the gentlemen placed a plain Freestone Slab with this simple inscription:—

#### FROM NEW-YORK.

A revival of religion has recently commenced in several of the towns in Chenango county, (N.Y.) In the town of Sherburne, 54 were admitted to the church at one time. We have no further particulars.

#### FROM VERMONT.

A letter from Middlebury, (Vt.) dated May 22, states, that the religious meetings in that town were unusually crowded, and that much solemnity prevailed through the village. The conference meetings in the College were well attended, and some of the students are serious.

#### FROM NEW-HAVEN.

The annual convention of the Episcopal Church of Connecticut, which closed its session in New-Haven on the 6th inst. unanimously resolved to request the Rt. Rev. Bishop HORRAB to superintend to ecclesiastical concerns of the Episcopal Church in that state, and for the present to connect it with the diocese of N. York.

#### PROVIDENCE FEMALE TRACT SOCIETY.

This institution held their first annual meeting on the 14th inst. The receipts for the past year were \$347.90. They have distributed, in the course of the year, 10,303 Tracts, and have assisted in the support of three Schools in the western parts of the state. At the close of the Sermon which was preached before the Society on the evening of their meeting, 50 dollars were collected for the society.

#### STOCKBRIDGE, (Mass.) May 13.

On the 11th inst. the anniversary meeting of the Berkshire Society for the suppression of Vice and the Promotion of Good Morals, took place in this town. An animated & able sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Hyde of Lee. After the religious service was concluded, the Society entered upon its usual business. A number of extremely interesting reports from the Auxiliary Societies were read and accepted, various resolutions tending to promote the objects of the institution were passed with ardor and unanimity, and the concerns of the Society, though its efforts have been somewhat relaxed during the year past, are in a hopeful train. An address from the Society is soon to be communicated to the public. The meeting was distinguished by the attendance of several gentlemen of distinction from different towns in the county.

#### CAPT. PAUL CUFFEE.

The New York African Institution have passed a resolution, stating that they are well satisfied of the purity and benevolence of Captain Cuffee's intentions in conveying his countrymen to Sierra Leone, and that there is reason to believe that he has done every thing to render their emigration advantageous to them. Certificates of the landing of those persons at Sierra Leone, signed by the proper authorities have been published by order of the Society.

#### WESTERN MOUNDS.

The conjectures respecting the origin and object of these ancient monuments have been very various. Mr. Jefferson supposes that they were erected by the Indians as receptacles for the dead. Others suppose that they are the remains of a people far more civilized than any of the present race of Indians. The National Intelligencer has quoted the opinion of Colonel Hawkins from his manuscript sketch of the Creek nation, which differs from all the rest, and is perhaps as probable as any. He says, "they were intended as places of refuge during freshets, the Indians being formerly in the habit of settling on rich flats bordering streams subject to inundation—for instance, the Mississippi, which river spreads out on the west side a great distance, where it is likely the creation of those mounds originated. Such is the tradition among the Creeks, who came originally from beyond the Mississippi. But why erect them in high places, uncontestedly beyond the reach of floods?—From a superstitious reverence for ancient customs."

#### ECCENTRICITIES OF COMMERCE.

We had occasion a few weeks since to notice the remarkable fact that potatoes were imported to this country from Ireland, and yielded to the importer a handsome mercantile profit. A company is now forming in the city of New-York to import a full cargo of butter from Ireland, and it is supposed that they will be able to supply the New York market, at a price considerably reduced from that which is at present demanded. The Brewers, it is said, are making arrangements to import their barley and hops from England. This state of things cannot last long.

#### HERE.

ON THE 11TH OF FEBRUARY, 1732,

WASHINGTON

WAS BORN.

Letters received in New-York from France, dated May 12, speak of disaffection to the Bourbons, and of disputes between the Allies. They are too vague and improbable to gain credit.

ERRATUM.—At the beginning of the first column on our first page for "Messrs. Schenck and Remond," read Schenck and Remond.

NOTICE.—The Publishers of the Religious Intelligencer of New-Haven, the Christian Herald of New-York, the Religious Remembrancer of Philadelphia, and the Christian Monitor of Richmond, are requested to insert the notice on our last page respecting Schools for Indian Youth & Children.

#### REDHEFFER AGAIN!

Charles Redheffer, of Philadelphia, whose machine for producing perpetual motion made so much noise in the country a few years since, has written to Governor Snyder, complaining bitterly of the Pennsylvania Legislature for condemning him as an impostor, and requesting the Governor to appoint a Committee to examine and report upon his machine. He says that he has lately improved it in many of its parts, and that it will be of great use to his countrymen.

#### ORDAINED,

In Waldboro', (Me) June 19, the Rev. David M. Mitchell. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. John Belden—Sermon, by Rev. Edward Payson—Consecrating Prayer, by Rev. E. Gillett—Charge, by Rev. Kish Bailey—Charge to the Church and People, by Rev. Jona Ward—Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Wm. Jenks—Concluding Prayer, by Rev. J. Ellingwood.

#### INSTALLED,

In Amesbury, on Wednesday last, the Rev. Benjamin Sawyer, over the 1st Church. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Milton; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Dana; consecrating prayer by Rev. Mr. Tompkins; charge by Rev. J. Miltimore; right hand of fellowship by Rev. S. Mead; concluding prayer by Rev. J. Giles.

#### MARRIAGES.

In Naples, on the 26th of April, the Duke of Berry, to the Princess Caroline.

In Portsmouth, Mr. John Richardson, to Miss Sally Morong, of Salem—Mr Sampson Baird, to Miss Sarah-Ann Cellers.

In Linebrook, Mr. Wm. Dickinson, jr. of Rowley, to Miss Lydia Foster.

## Poetry.

### SCENANDOH, THE CHIEF OF ONEIDA.

[This aged Chief "the last of his race," died a few months since in the neighborhood of Utica. The following lines, on the occasion, are from the Utica Patriot.]

The Six nations call their paradise *Eskanane*. To reach that happy region, the spirits of the departed Indian is obliged to cross a wide and dark abyss, into which the wicked invariably fall, and suffer the award of their crimes. Beyond are the abodes of the virtuous, those who have been brave in war, and obedient to their chiefs. According to their traditions, ten days are spent in the arduous journey from this world to their elysium. The following poem supposes the period to have elapsed, and that the inhabitants of *Eskanane*, surprised that the Chief of Oneida had not arrived at his mansion, are asking themselves the cause of his delay; when he suddenly descends and informs them that he is destined to another heaven, and a higher felicity.

The breezes were lull'd to their softest repose,  
And the mantle of midnight had curtain'd the sky:

The night bird had ceas'd to complain of her woes,

And the bosom of anguish forgotten its sigh.

All bewild'red in darkness, and roaming lone,  
On a path unfrequented, and weary, I stray'd;

When a pale gleaming twilight seem'd strange-

ly to dawn,

Where Oneida's last chief by his Kirkland is laid.

How ghastly that light of eternity blaz'd  
On the dark, dreary mansions of death and the tomb!

How wild rose the murmur, as silent I gaz'd,

That invited Oneida's last chief to its home.

'Twas the revel of spirits that sought for the dead—

'Twas the death song of warriors in battle fields slain;

With the scars of past ages, their garments were red,

And they spake of the joys of their bright *Eskanane*.

I beheld as the war cry was shouted again,  
And the dances of triumph, they seem'd to re-new;

The elk and the deer seem'd to fly o'er the plain,

And the warrior exulting, again to pursue.

"Why comes not the Chief to his blessed abode?  
For his cabin is empty, his bow is prepar'd;

All! lingers he still on the perilous road?

Has the heart of Oneida's great warrior, de-pair'd?

Why comes not the Chief to the hunt and the feast?  
For the calumet waits, and the deer will have fled:

Has the hero forgotten the place of his rest,  
To inhabit, forever, the house of the dead?

Why comes not the Chief? for the song is be-gun,

Where the white men ne'er sever the chains of our peace:

His ancestors shout to the fame of their son  
As he crosses the depths of the greedy abyss.

Lo! he comes from on high nor in vestments of war:

Ah! thy glories are great for unnumber'd thy slain:

Has thou, warrior, been seeking in yon rolling star;

For the home of thy ancestors, bright *Eskanane*?"

"Nor the home of my ancestors, bright *Eskanane*,

Have I wander'd to seek for, in yon rolling star;

Nor the robes that are steep'd in the blood of the slain,

Will Oneida's last chief be persuaded to wear.

Oh! curs'd be the war song that hurri'd my soul

On the path ways that led to the battle's array,

And woe to the chieftain whose quiver is full

To be dip'd in the gore of his innocent prey.

Lo! my war-shout is ended, my bow is unsprung;

And warriors, I rise to the hills of my rest:

I meet not your feast, and I meet not your song,

There's a home for the chief in the isles of the blest."

"Where, Sachem, oh where wilt thou rowe on the deep?

Desolation and darkness will cover thy path:

All the tempests of winter around thee will sweep,

And the fiend will pursue on the pinions of death."

Though the fiend should invade in the roar of his storms,

The abyss burst in thunder, to war on my flight,

Yet the God of the Christians, to save from their harms,

Would cleave the dark womb of old chaos and night."

See! he rises! Oneida's last chieftain is gone.

Hark! what music of heaven attends on his way!

While the clouds roll beneath him, he walks not alone,

As he sinks from the sight in the regions of day.

The night scene had fled, as I gazed on the sky,

And the death lamp of spectres extinguish'd its beam:

My bosom felt cold as I hasten'd to fly,

When midnight departed, lo! 'twas a dream.

May 2, 1816.

Charles Miner, Esq. Editor of the Wilkes-Barre Gleaner, has purchased a part of the Philadelphia "True American" establishment, and will in future be the Editor of that paper. He was the writer of the essays headed "Cogitations of my Uncle John," which have been extensively copied into newspapers and admiringly through the Union.

## Miscellany.

### OUTLET OF THE WEST.

[The great question, Where shall be the outlet for the produce of the vast interior of North America? is beginning to excite much interest. If the great Canal between the Hudson and Lake Erie is prosecuted with energy and dispatch, New York will probably succeed in preference to Montreal, or New Orleans. If this work should be neglected Montreal will be the natural channel. The success of New Orleans depends upon the power of the Steam Boat to stem the current of the Mississippi. The following remarks on this subject are from the Albany Advertiser.]

It is perfectly apparent, by examining the map, that the great natural outlet for the products of the western part of the state of New York, and a large portion of the state of Ohio, is through the lakes Erie and Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence, to Montreal, &c. The principal obstruction to this internal navigation, is formed by the Niagara falls. We have observed in the Montreal papers, for the last six months, that the attention of the provincial government has been repeatedly and earnestly called to the object of removing the difficulties on the whole route from lake Erie to Montreal, by a canal round the falls, and such other works as may be necessary to pass the obstacles in the St. Lawrence. It is supposed that the project may be easily executed by the means which the provinces alone can raise. That it will be attempted, we should imagine, from what has transpired, does not admit of a doubt. That means can be obtained, if necessary to carry it into effect, from the parent country, we are fully persuaded.—

That the object is one of primary importance, we think equally clear. Indeed, when we recollect what has been said, written, published, and attempted to be executed by individuals, bodies, politic, and the legislature of the state, respecting the importance of "A Canal from lake Erie to the Hudson," we cannot withstand the conclusion, that a British Canal on the opposite route, would deeply affect the most important interests of this state.

It is not supposed that a Canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, if practicable, can be accomplished under a good many years, and without a very great expenditure of money. The expense of the proposed operations in Canada is calculated at a much smaller sum, and the accomplishment of it is expected within a few years—four is the time set, if we recollect the calculations aright. Should this navigation by the way of the St. Lawrence once be opened, we see not what is to prevent the immense products of the fertile tracts of country, contiguous to the lakes, and that river, from passing directly to Montreal, and forming an abundant fund for the supply of the West Indies, let the demand be ever so great. When trade internal, or external, once becomes habituated to a given direction, it is extremely difficult to change that course—especially if it be a free and natural one. The western part of this state is universally acknowledged to be as fine a tract of country for agricultural purposes, as almost any in the world. The state of Ohio is also exceedingly productive. Both of them are filling with inhabitants to an astonishing degree. Both of them must have a vent for their industry; and that by the way of the St. Lawrence, offers itself immediately to their notice, as almost clear of obstructions, and ready for their use.

Should the state of things which we have been considering be realized—and Great Britain has the means of accomplishing great things in this way derived from her immense wealth—the state of New York will find its most important interests most deeply implicated. Its industry will become indirectly tributary to British commercial prosperity, while the great advantages which, as a state, it possesses over every other, will be lost, in no considerable degree, and her now flourishing metropolis, will find its growth checked, its trade dissipated, and its promised greatness and prosperity prove to be an illusion.

*The Drunkard and Sabbath Breaker.*

The following awful occurrence recently happened on Lord's Day, in Madison Township, Highland County, Ohio. A man, advanced in years, named Smith, on that day accompanied another, who was starting on a journey, until he came to a tavern, where he stopped, and protracted the hours of the Sabbath to the vile and degrading purpose of gratifying his appetite for strong drink. In the evening he attempted to return home; but it was not without considerable difficulty, that he was able to sit on his horse. He was alone; and the Rattle Snake fork of Paint, which was swelled by the heavy rains that had lately fallen, lay in his way. His horse entered at the ford, as his tracks indicated; but being misguided, he was carried down by the violence of the stream, and came out two hundred yards below the ford, having left his rider in the overwhelming current, who, on Tuesday last, had not been found.—Such was the miserable end of a Drunkard and a Sabbath breaker!

Charles Miner, Esq. Editor of the Wilkes-Barre Gleaner, has purchased a part of the Philadelphia "True American" establishment, and will in future be the Editor of that paper. He was the writer of the essays headed "Cogitations of my Uncle John," which have been extensively copied into newspapers and admired through the Union.

## CRUELTY.

*From the Baltimore Telegraph.*

An inhabitant of one of the southern counties of Maryland, a few weeks ago, purchased a negro woman with her sucking child, whom on account of her excellent disposition, he promised to keep in his own family, and never to part with. No sooner had he established his legal right to the property, than he transferred this innocent woman to a perfidious kidnapper of Georgia, for a sum very little exceeding that for which he had purchased her. When the unhappy victim discovered herself within the merciless fangs of the Georgian, without a possibility of escape, she surrendered herself to despair, and (as the event proved) resolved never to leave her native country.

On the road between Bladensburg and Georgetown, at a place in

which she, with many unhappy companions, had been imprisoned for the night, when she was called by the brutal slave driver to get up and pursue the march, no attention was paid to the call—no answer was received. At length the enraged Georgians advancing to enforce his command, threw aside the blanket in which the mother and her innocent infant were wrapped together, and beheld them weltering in blood!! The infatuated mother, despairing of ever seeing again the scenes of her youth, and the friends of her age, had cut the throat of her infant, and her own!!

This action, while it convinces the无情 man that the victim of his lust is not, like himself, destitute of sensibility; stamps disgrace on the laws of our country and presents a tale, at the recital of which, even the red cheeks of the savage would mantle with a blush.

## HUMANITAS.

### INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

A priest in Moscow, having lost his all in 1812, through the French invasion, went to market, and purchased an old feather bed for his family. On taking off the cover, to have it cleaned, he found a packet of bank notes among the feathers, amounting to 705 rubles. Notwithstanding his poverty, the honest man went, and made known this circumstance to government, which appointed to him the third part of this sum as his lawful property; but even this the good priest could not think of applying to the relief of his wants, but transmitted the whole sum, which was 235 rubles, to promote the object of the Russian Bible Society.

A surgeon, lately deceased, in the government of Tamboff, has left six thousand rubles to the Russian Bible Society.

### COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

#### Albany, June 12.

A bill of one hundred dollars, purporting to be of the "Commercial Bank," in the city of New York, signed D. Bissome, Cashier, and G. K. Ogden, President, was offered to a merchant in this city, as a remittance. It is well known that no Bank of the above name exists.

A set of knaves are endeavoring to pass counterfeit bank bills of the Mechanics and Manufacturers bank, in Boston, of the denomination of two and three dollars.

The bills are executed upon a plate in imitation of Perkins' stereotype steel plate, but the engraving is very clumsy and easily detected when compared with the true plate. The signatures of the cashier and president are good imitations of the real ones.—*Portland Gazette.*

There has lately appeared counterfeit five dollar notes on the New-Haven Bank, payable in notes of the New York Banks on demand, at the City Bank, which on close examination, are discovered to be a very bad imitation of the true bills. The paper of the counterfeits is very thin and spongy, the numbering and dating very bad; the line on which the signatures are wrote in the true bills, is heavier than is usual in bank bills, in the counterfeits it is very faint; on the letter mark of the true bills there is a small dot or period following the letter, in the counterfeits there is none; in the counterfeits there is a dot under the letter t in the word President, in the true bills there is none.

Counters on the Eagle Bank. Ten Dollar notes payable at the Union Bank in New York in notes of the New York Banks or in specie two years after the war, have also appeared—these are better executed than the other. In the true bills there is a dot between Geo and Hoadley, in the Cashier's name, none in the counterfeits; on the true bills, the bottom of the letter y in the cashiers name appears on the top of the bill over the denomination at the left corner, being cut off when the bills were separated—this does not appear on the counterfeits; the filling up, especially the numbering, is badly done; but the most prominent defect that we have noticed, is in the angular lines, which shade the ground work of the two devices wherein the denomination is expressed at the top of the bill; in the true ones there are five lines in both places, but in the counterfeits, only four, two of which cross the 10 on the left hand corner; in the true bills there are three, that intersect those figures.

In Salem, Mr. Wm. Crispin, rigger, 62—Capt Benjamin Lander, 52.

In Milton, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Gibbs, 52.

In Boston, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Patrick McIlrath, aged 47—Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. Wells Caverly, 24—Mr. Johnston Rand, 35—Mr. Isaiah Stowell, 34.

## LOUISIANA SUGAR.

Niles states in his Register, that the cultivation of the cane has been successfully undertaken upon the banks of the Red River, in Louisiana, where there are vast bodies of public land suitable for its growth. At Natchitoches, it yields from 2500 to 3000 lbs. of sugar per acre—one acre of cane being equal in value to three acres of cotton, and less expense in cultivation. It is believed that sugar will become the grand staple of the Red River country.

### THE LATE MR. DEXTER.

There is one fact, says the National Intelligencer, stated in Judge Story's eloquent and pathetic sketch of the life and character of the deceased Mr. Dexter, with which we were never before acquainted. From the terms used, we presume the mission referred to was proposed subsequently to the ratification of peace with Great-Britain.

"In the spring of 1815, (says Judge Story,) Mr. Dexter was requested by President Madison to accept an extraordinary Mission to the Court of Spain; but, from a reluctance to go abroad, he declined the appointment."

The Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD has positively declined being a candidate for the next Presidency.

The Hon. A. C. Hanson, Representative in Congress from Maryland, declines re-election.

### Thermometrical Register.

May 27—June 2, 1816.

TERMOMETER	WIND.	WEATHER.
27.49	SE	calm
25.53	W	clear, clear, clear
29.12	W	clear, clear, clear
30.50	W	clear, clear, hazy
31.45	W	clear, clear, hazy
1.55	W	clear, clear, clear
3.64	E	clear, cl'dy, cl'dy

Greatest heat during the month, noon of the 1st and 29th.

Least heat, morning of the 15th,

Range of the thermometer,